Figure 19—this is one of the few exceptions to following the greenline (dashed line). Because the greenline deviates from the stream, the monitoring line flows the stream until the greenline is closer to the streambank. The scour line (dotted line) is near the surface water level.

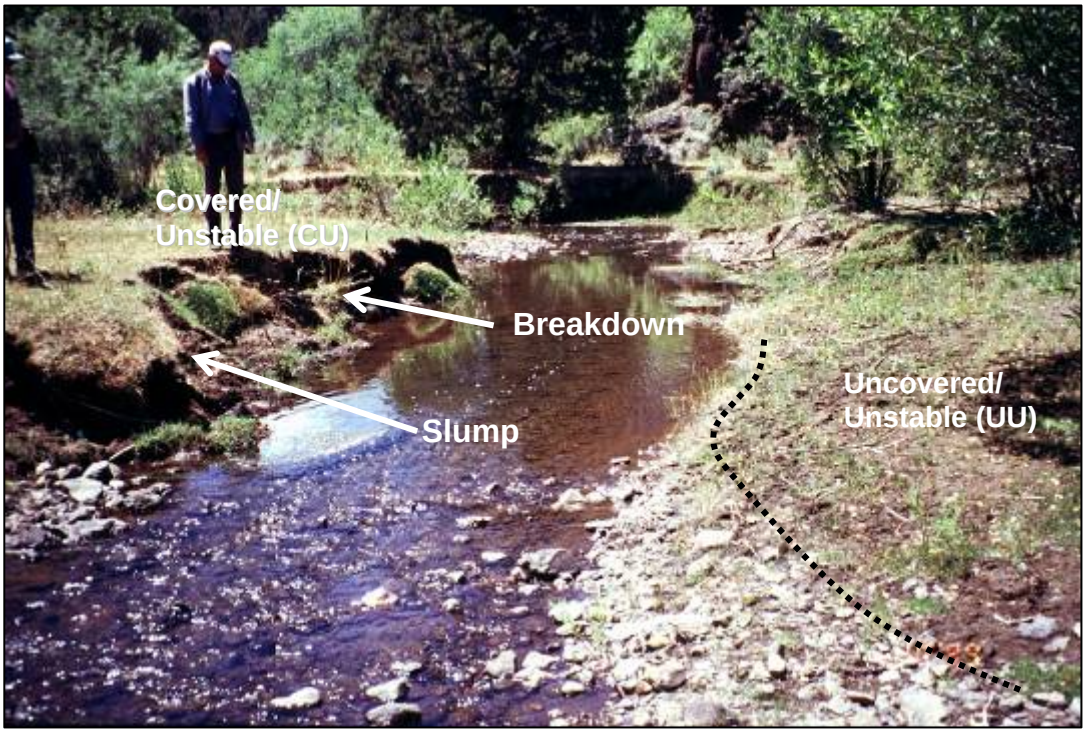

Figure 20—the left bank contains slumping banks and breakdown is covered/unstable (CU). The right hand bank is a point bar with less than 50 percent vegetative cover. The condition of the right bank is uncovered/unstable (UU).

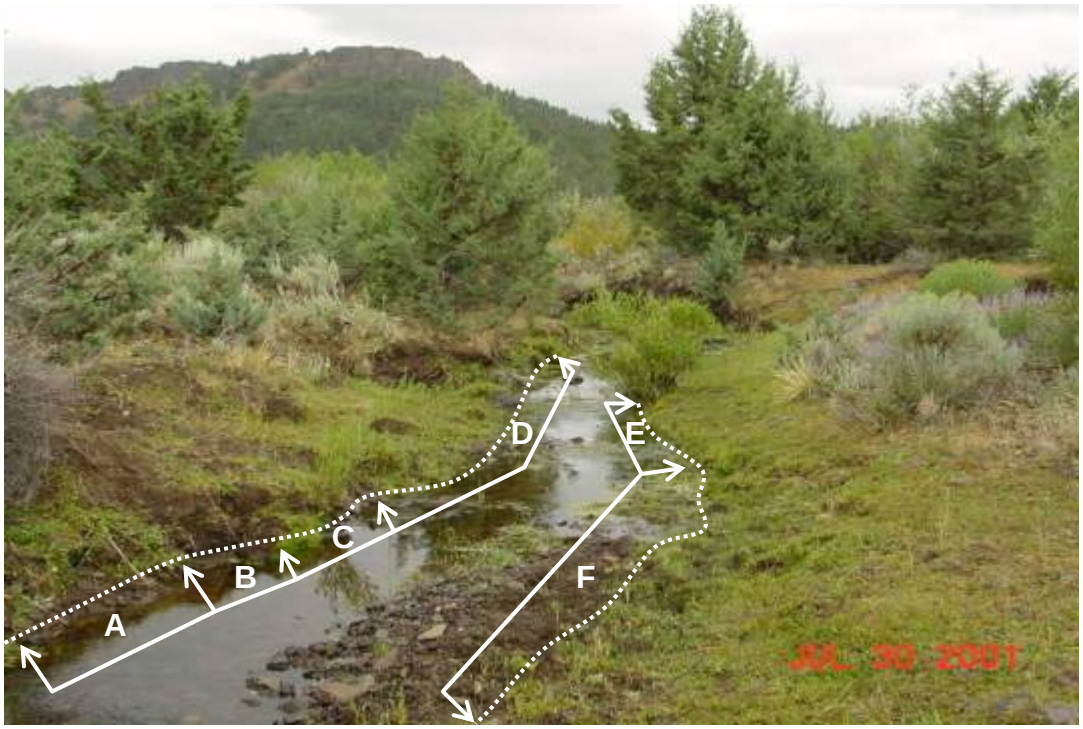

Figure 21—the dotted line in the scour line. "A" has bare bank above the scour line with vegetation on top (covered/unstable (CU). "B" is uncovered/unstable (UU). "C" is covered/unstable (CU). "D and E" has a vegetation cover with little erosion, covered/stable (CS). And, "F" is covered/unstable (CU) as a result of livestock trampling.

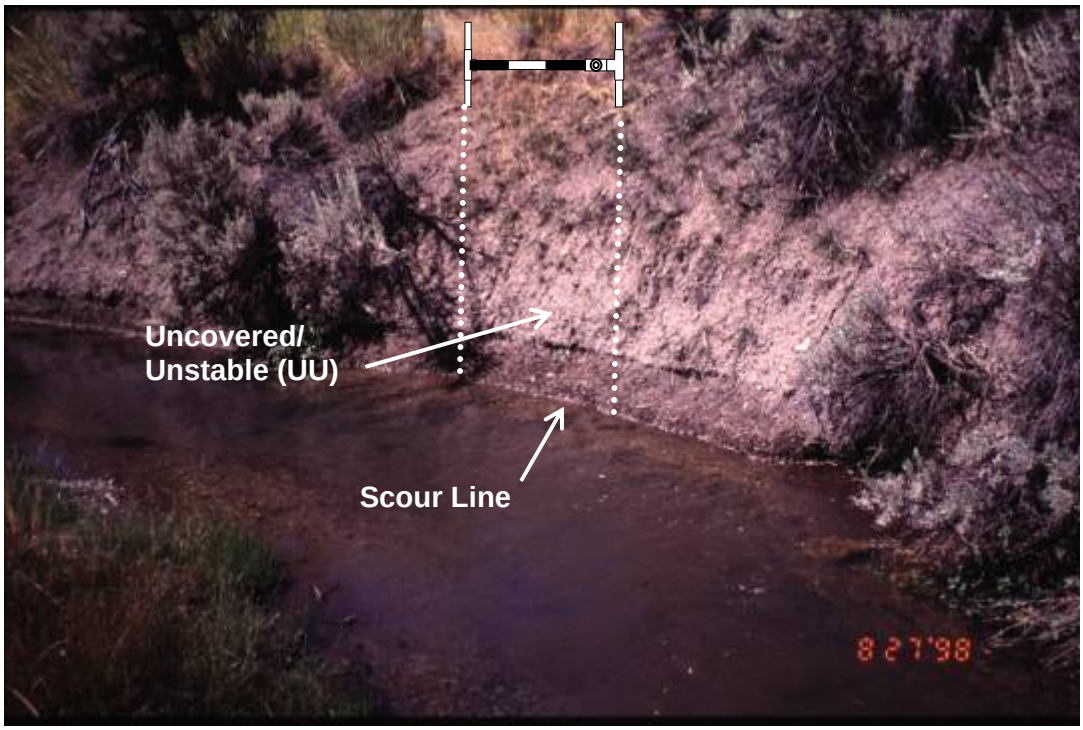

Figure 22—sour material is directly entering the stream. The streambank is above the scour line and is uncovered/unstable (UU).

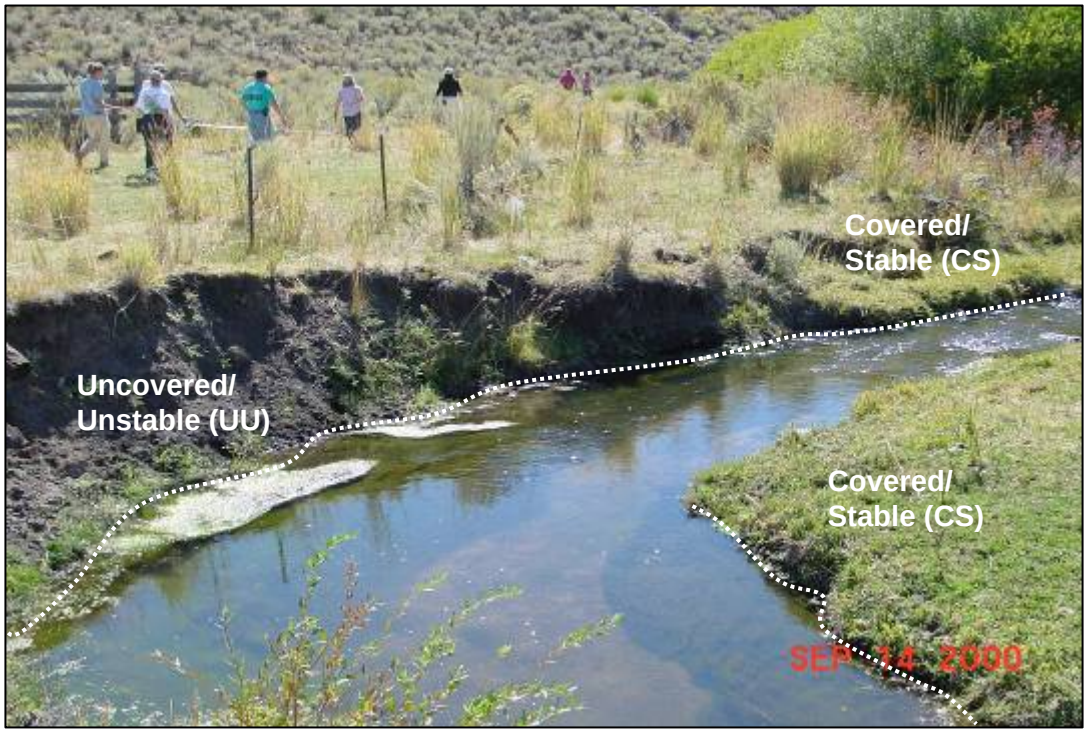

Figure 23—the scour line is near the current water level. The streambank classification reflects the scour line and the vegetation.

Figure 24—highly compacted areas such as this livestock trail and slough is directly entering the stream is classified as uncovered/unstable (UU).

Figure 25—the streambank is not covered with vegetation, rock, or wood. It has a bank angle of more than 10 degrees from vertical with no terrace to capture the sediment and thus the sediment enters directly into the stream making it uncovered/unstable (UU).

Figure 26—these streambanks include areas that are covered/stable (CS) on the inside bends and uncovered/unstable (UU) on the outside of the bends.